

II. Segmenta ventralia margine laterali membranacea, mobilia. Scrobiculi femorales prothoracis foris aperti. Mesosternum apice acutum. Oculi exserti.

Campylus, Fisch.

Elytra prothoraci superposita. *Epimera* mesothoracica coxas attingentia. *Oculi* exserti, granulati. *Frons* laminata. *Sulci antennarii* nulli. *Prosterni* processus in mucronem saltatorium sensim transiens. *Coxæ* posticæ lamina femorali angustissima. *Elytra* costa marginali integra, planiuscula, recta, post coxas posticas non inflecta. Segmentum quintum abdominis in femina post rotundatum, in mare truncatum, medio productum, segmentum sextum haud obtagens.

(1. *C. linearis*, L., fr.; 2. *C. denticollis*, Fabr., r.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scheuchzeria palustris, Linn.

To the Editors of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

GENTLEMEN,—With great pleasure I am enabled to record that the Rev. O. M. Fielden, incumbent of Welsh Frankton, Shropshire, has this summer (1866) detected this rare plant growing in Welsh Hampton Moss, Shropshire, and thus has added a second Shropshire locality, and a fifth British one. Only three specimens were found, one of which is now before me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

W. A. LEIGHTON.

Shrewsbury, Sept. 24, 1866.

On the Long-eared or Mule Deer of North America (Eucervus).

By Dr. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., &c.

The Long-eared or Mule Deer of the Western States of North America are very imperfectly known in Europe; and the examination of the horns, which I had not before seen, has shown me that they have been very erroneously placed with the genus *Cariacus*. Dr. Spencer Baird, in his excellent work on the Mammals of North America, has formed for them a distinct section of his genus *Cervus*.

The *Cariaci* or Savanna Deer have the upper part of the beam of the horns curved forward, with the upper branches arising from its hinder edge; they generally have a single subbasal snag some distance from the base; and the outside of the metatarsus has a short broad gland. The skull is elongate, narrow, and the suborbital pit is small. The Mule Deer, on the contrary, have a doubly forked suberect horn, like the genera *Blastocerus* and *Furcifer* of South and tropical America. They differ from both these genera in having a large elongated gland on the outside of the metatarsus, rather differently formed horns, and a broad short skull.

To this group I propose to give the generic name of **EUCERVUS**.